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the unhappy family history of his brother,—a story which is borne out by John Fitzherbert's will. It appears that after his marriage John Fitzherbert left his young wife, and "was send to London to the Innes of the court to lerne the lawez of the realme," remaining away from home for four years.¹ This would satisfactorily explain the source of his legal knowledge, and does away with the only tenable objection, on grounds of internal evidence, to his authorship of the two books in question.

The case for John Fitzherbert as against Sir Anthony is, in my opinion, a fairly good one.

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HOWARD'S *HISTORY OF MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS*.²

In the three volumes which constitute this monumental work the learned author has provided the first adequate treatment of the history of human marriage. The field was an open one; for Westermarck's well-known study is confined chiefly to an examination of the forms of primitive marriage, and is not intended to present an historical treatment of the whole field of matrimonial institutions.

While Professor Howard's point of view in writing these volumes has been mainly that of the historian devoting most of his space to the development of marriage and divorce in England and the United States, there is much in his investigations that will appeal to other than purely historical students. Half of the first volume is occupied with a careful and condensed analysis of the literature and theories of early matrimonial institutions. To the beginner, confronted for the first time by the maze of contending theories to which the study of the forms and sig-

¹P. R. O.; Star Chamber Proc. Hen. VIII., Bdle. 22 No. 159. Further particulars, *Ibid.*, Bdle. 25, No. 19; vol. 15, ff. 90-92.

²G. H. Howard, *A History of Matrimonial Institutions*. Chicago University Press, 1904.

nificance of primitive marriage has given rise, this part of the work will prove of inestimable value; nor can the special student fail to profit by the admirable survey of practically the entire literature on this difficult subject. Throughout the whole discussion the author holds a steady and even course. Attempting no new and original survey of the anthropological data, he has sought rather to indicate what have been the real contributions of successive writers to the elucidation of the problems of primitive marriage and what now seems to be the safe middle way between contending views. In the third volume the legal reformer, anxious to remodel our marriage and divorce laws, naturally will turn to those lengthy chapters in which the legislation on these topics for a century and a quarter has been minutely analyzed and digested. And it is with a lively interest that the sociologist will read the concluding chapter wherein the author passes from history to a discussion of present problems of marriage and divorce, and seeks to indicate the respective spheres to be occupied by legislation and education in their solution.

In its wider aspects, Professor Howard's work is significant not simply of that increased interest in the study of social institutions and social forces which, as one result, has led to the introduction of sociological courses in our college curriculums: it is significant also as indicating the possibilities of the historical method in illuminating the problems of the present. Professor Howard has done much to help us to a realization of the truth which he has suggested in his happy adaptation of Freeman's well-known maxim, which might better read: "History is past sociology, and sociology present history." One rises from the perusal of these volumes, bearing, as they do, on every page the marks of wide and painstaking scholarship, more than ever impressed with the necessity of supplementing most of the semi-metaphysical, semi-methodological discussion that to-day passes current as "sociology" with such concrete and descriptive studies as this book presents. The publication in the same month of *A History of Matrimonial Institu-*

tions and of President Hall's remarkable work on *Adolescence* not only reflects high honor on American scholarship, but is a happy augury as well for the future science of sociology.

D. H. WEBSTER.

LA REVUE ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE.—Economists in all countries will feel an interest in the establishment of an international publication devoted to economic science, *La Revue Économique Internationale*. Published at Brussels and edited by Pierre Olivier and Léon Hennebicq, the new journal enjoys the patronage of Émile Levasseur of Paris, Gustav Schmoller of Berlin, and Eugene Philippovich of Vienna, of whom Levasseur and Schmoller contribute important articles to the first number. The *Revue* is a monthly publication, and the first three numbers have contained no less than 852 pages. Almost one-half of its space is devoted to what may be called an economic chronology, a review of international economic conditions and a brief discussion of topics of current interest. The contributed articles of the numbers that have thus far appeared deal chiefly with subjects of practical importance, such as the protectionist movement in England, the problem of concentration in industry, and the cotton question. Yet it does not appear that the plan of the journal excludes theoretical papers. The London agent of the *Review* is P. S. King, and the subscription price fifty-six francs.